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The Hongkong Telegraph

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November 5, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 79
Humidity " 86 " 73

November 5, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 80
Humidity " 85 " 74

8091 日二初月十

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918.

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE.

FLEET OFFERED TO THE ALLIES.

EMPEROR'S INTENTION TO ABDICATE.

The following telegram from the Secretary of State to the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, is kindly forwarded us for publication:

London, November 4.
Armistice with Government Austria-Hungary signed yesterday by General Diaz on behalf of Allies comes into force 3 p.m. to-day. Armistices do not terminate state of war.

LONG.

Navy to be Handed Over to Allies.

London, November 3.

A Paris advice says the Jugo-Slavs have sent a wireless message to President Wilson stating that they are ready to hand over the Austrian Fleet to the United States or representatives of the Allied Navies.

Emperor to Abdicate.

Copenhagen, November 4.

The Berlin Tagblatt's Vienna correspondent says the Emperor on November 2 conferred with Cabinet members and party leaders and announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

Hungary's Message to the World.

Zurich, November 4.

A wireless message in French from Budapest on Saturday night, addressed to the people of the world, states that the Hungarian people have accomplished a peaceful revolution, shattered the yoke of its oppressors and established an independent State. It repudiates responsibility for the world-war, lays down its arms, desires peace and declares fraternity and equality among all the inhabitants of Hungary, Magyar and non-Magyar. It appeals to the free nations of the world to preserve the territorial integrity of Hungary.

Italian Rejoicings.

London, November 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the liberation of Udine, Trent and Trieste led to spontaneous demonstrations in all towns in Italy. An immense procession was formed at Osnaburg and amid frantic cheers it marched to the Capitol, where the historic bell was sounded and a fete held.

Count Andrassy Resigns.

Copenhagen, November 3.

A message from Vienna says Count Andrassy has resigned. Government of German Bohemia.

London, November 3.

A message from Vienna says a German Administration for German Bohemia is being established despite the opposition of the Czech authorities.

Excesses Suppressed.

Amsterdam, November 3.

A message from Budapest says comparatively slight excesses occurred on October 3 on the outskirts of the city but were suppressed most severely.

Hostilities on Italian Front Ended.

London, November 3.

A wireless Austrian official message, dated Vienna to-day, says:—In the Italian theatre of war our troops ceased hostilities on the basis of the armistice which has been concluded.

The Occupation of Trieste.

Amsterdam, November 4.

A Vienna message says M. Statthalter and other Austrian authorities left Trieste on Wednesday, when a Public Welfare Committee, consisting of Italians and Slovenes, took over the administration. The Committee sent a torpedo boat to Venice to request the Commander of the Entente Fleet to occupy Trieste in order to prevent excesses by Austrian troops fleeing from Italy.

It is expected that an American Squadron will occupy Trieste.

Italian Occupation.

London, November 3.

An Italian official message:—We occupied Trieste and landed at Trieste. Cavalry entered Udine.

Italians Occupy Trent.

The following telegram has been courteously communicated by His Lordship Bishop Pezzani for publication:—

Peking, November 4.

To the Catholic Mission, Hongkong:
Italian troops, overcoming resistance by the enemy's forts, have occupied Trent.

Italian troops have landed at Trieste.
The tri-colour is flying on the campanile of the Cathedral of San Giusto in Trieste.

(Signed) CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

Italians Capture 80,000 Prisoners.

Lyons, November 3.

The Austrians are retreating towards the Tagliamento and are abandoning mountain regions.

The Italians have taken over 80,000 prisoners and 1,600 guns.—French Wireless.

A Hundred Thousand Prisoners.

London, November 3.

An Italian official message says:—The Seventh Army, entering the struggle, has broken through the enemy's fortifications at Sella del Tonale and is proceeding in the Sarniglim Valley. It has forced Valleraia and captured Col Santo, northward of Pashio.

The other armies continue to advance irresistibly. The prisoners now number 100,000; and the guns more than 2,200.

Rovereto Occupied.

London, November 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, an official message says the Italians have occupied Rovereto.

The Latest Progress.

London, November 4.

A British Italian official message says:—The Tenth Army on the 3rd inst. reached the line Villota, Pratuzons, Medan River, eastward of Pordenone, San Quirino and Aviano. The advance continues.

The prisoners exceed 16,000, of which 1,000 were taken prisoner by the Tenth Army.

The Tenth Army is operating on the Asiago Plateau and has captured thirteen guns.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

BRITISH TROOPS LAUNCH A NEW THRUST.

ENEMY'S MAIN LINE CRUMBLING.

London, November 3.

Reuter learns that the Belgians in the sector northward of Ghent have advanced beyond Basserve and Sleydinge, eight miles eastward of the Derivation Canal.

The Franco-Americans westward of the Meuse, on a front of thirty miles, have made a fresh big advance.

British Following Up the Germans.

London, November 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Following the severe defeat inflicted upon him during the past two days, the enemy has withdrawn from positions eastward and south-eastward of Valenciennes. We observed the movement and are gaining contact with the German rearwards, taking a number of prisoners. We entered Villers Poljeulin, Cargies, Estreux and Osmange. Local fighting westward of Landreies was to our advantage.

A New British Attack.

London, November 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at dawn on the 4th inst on a wide front southward of the Scheldt River. The attack is reported to have been launched satisfactorily.

French and American Armies Join Hands.

London, November 4.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—On Sunday evening the French and American Armies effected a junction near Antke, five miles north-east of Buzancy.

The enemy's position on the Meuse, which is the line of retreat for his armies between the Meuse and the Oise, is beginning to crumble.

Liberation of Argonne Completed.

London, November 4.

A French communique states:—The severe battle in Argonne has resulted in complete success for the Fourth French and American Armies. The enemy desperately defended the Aisne crossings and then glung most tenaciously to the wooded heights, but his resistance collapsed before the rush of our troops, who stormed several villages and occupied Vonck and Oheuse woods.

The liberation of Argonne is completed. The prisoners and booty have not yet been counted.

Northern Approaches of Ghent Captured.

London, November 4.

A Belgian communique states:—We continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy, notwithstanding the difficulties of ground cut up by water courses and canals with the crossings destroyed. We reached a line from a mile west of Selzans, east of Ertvelde, through Langerbrugge, Evergem and Tronchines. We captured in a sharp fight the northern approaches of Ghent.

Allied Progress Continued.

Lyons, November 3.

The French and Americans continued to make progress on Saturday between the Aisne and the Meuse.

The French troops conquered the enemy and advanced to the southern bank of the Ardennes Canal. Longwe and Primat have been captured.

The Americans advanced towards Senay and captured a number of villages, and reached the Tonniers Senay road.

In Belgium, progress was continued. The Allies reached the course of the Scheldt for a great distance south of Ghent. The French cavalry are within three kilometres of Ghent.—French Wireless.

Franco-Americans Liberate Villages.

Lyons, November 4.

The French and Americans continued their victorious advance in the Argonne, which reached, on Sunday, a depth of 20 kilometres on a front of 30 kilometres, liberating a large number of villages.

The French line runs from Senay along the Ardennes Canal to Neuville-et-Day, bordering the northern outskirts of Bois de Vonck and Oheuse, passing the limits of the Argonne Forest on their right.

The American front is marked by Anthes, Autruche, Tally, Montigny and Sars-sur-Meuse, which is three kilometres north of the town.—French Wireless.

Allies at Gates of Ghent.

Lyons, November 4.

In Flanders, the Allied Armies continue to free Belgian soil. The whole region adjoining Holland to the Tonniers Canal has been delivered by the Belgian advance for 15 kilometres along the Dutch frontier. The Allies are at the gates of Ghent.

The German retreat has been hastened east of Valenciennes and the Scheldt. The British penetrated the villages of Osmange, Estreux and Villers-Pol, which is six miles east of Valenciennes.—French Wireless.

Americans Extend Their Attack.

London, November 4.

An American official message states:—Attacking further into the enemy's territory to-day, we traversed Belval Wood and Port Gersche Wood and reached the heights southward of Basumont.

We are approaching Verrieres further westward and hold all the towns on the west bank of the Meuse southward of Halles.

Our attack was extended to-day to the east bank of the Meuse and is progressing favourably.

The American Successes.

London, November 4.

An American communique states:—The First American Army continued its successes, capturing to-day nineteen villages. The enemy has lost most heavily in consequence of the continuous blows during the past month and the surprise and force of the renewed attack on November 1.

Prisoners report that enemy organisations have been thrown into the greatest confusion. Several complete battalions and battalions have been captured and over 5,000 prisoners and 100 guns taken.

We have advanced twenty miles on a front of eighteen during the past three days and seized heights enabling us to command the Meuse, Longwe and Osmange Railways.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

Serbia Almost Completely Liberated.

London, November 3.

A French Eastern communique states that following the capture of Belgrade, the defeated German and Austrian retired to the north bank of the Danube.

The Second Serbian Army has reached the Bosnian frontier. Almost the whole of Serbia is liberated.

Serbia Freed of the Enemy.

Lyons, November 3.

Belgrade has been re-captured, and thus Serbia has been entirely freed of the enemy 45 days after the commencement of the offensive in Macedonia.—French Wireless.

AERIAL RAIDS.

German Suggestion for Their Cessation.

Amsterdam, November 4.

A message from Berlin says Germany, through the Swiss Government, has proposed to the other belligerents the cessation of aerial attacks in the rear of the zone of operations, "on the ground of humanity and the preservation of the monuments of civilisation." Germany says German aviators were ordered to cease such attacks at the beginning of October.

INFLUENZA IN CHINA.

Great Devastation in Yangtze Valley.

London, November 3.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai says influenza is causing great devastation in the Yangtze Valley, whole families being wiped out. There are many cases at Shanghai, but few fatalities.

GERMAN PLOTTING IN SWITZERLAND.

Consul and Vice-Consul Recalled.

London, November 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Bern states that following a protest by the Swiss Federal Council, Germany has recalled the Consul General and Vice-Consul at Zurich in consequence of the discovery at the Consulate of pamphlets, arms, bombs and munitions destined to stir up a revolution and carry out acts of destruction in Italy.

An employee of the Consulate has been sentenced, in default, to 2½ years' imprisonment in connection with the plot.

ANOTHER BRITISH AIR RAID.

London, November 4.

The Press Bureau says the Independent Air Force on the 3rd inst. heavily attacked rail-ways and around Saarburg, and also Buhl aerodrome, with good results. All the machines returned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

Franco-American Advance.

Paris, Nov. 2.

While Germany asks for an armistice a general offensive has been resumed on the Western front. Everywhere the German resistance has been broken and soon the enemy will be compelled to withdraw from the present line. An attack was launched yesterday by General Gouraud's Fourth Army at the top of the loop of the Aisne. Co-operating with the First American Army the French pushed the line three miles to the important junction of roads leading to Sedan and Metziers. The Germans depend on the road for retreat into Germany from the whole centre line. At many points the Kriemhild Line was broken. The French advanced at some points two miles, while American troops had equal success.—Havas.

Enemy's Resistance Increasing.

London, Nov. 2.

A French communique says: On the Aisne front, we again advanced at night time and took the villages of La Croix-sur-Bois and Nivry. The enemy's resistance has appreciably increased especially in the Forest of Argonne. The material abandoned by the retreating Germans yesterday which fell into our hands includes fourteen guns, including five of large calibre. Since the beginning of this operation we have prisoners over two thousand.

THE KAISER.

London, Nov. 3.

Rumours regarding the abdication of the Kaiser continue but are received with the utmost reserve. The latest is that the Kaiser signed the Abdication Decree at an assembly of the confederated Princes held in Berlin on 20th October, but the execution of the decree was postponed owing to fears of its effect upon the public moral and divergencies of views regarding the succession.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN COLLUSION.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The "Echo-de-Paris" states that it has proofs that the Germans had an understanding with Doctor Adler and did all they could to have him made leader of German-Austria. While they encourage Bohemism elsewhere in Austro-Hungary they intend that order shall be kept in the German provinces. They even promised to send troops and a thousand wagon loads of flour, thus clearly revealing annexationist plans.

(Continued on Page 3.)

SCHOOL CUSTOMS IN JAPAN.

"Strike" at Koochi.

In many schools in this country what is called *tsukun se-ai*, or administering punishment by the fist, is carried out by senior students when juniors commit any offence, and this custom is often the cause of serious trouble being started. An incident of this sort is reported to have occurred at the Keio Middle School, Koochi, which has the reputation of being one of the best schools of its kind in the country. Of late years, however, there has been a falling-off in this proud distinction, owing, it is reported, to the frequent changes of Directors. A large proportion of the boys studying at this school being sons of soldiers, the students are handled on a military system, and one of the results is said to be the relentless practice of the *tsukun se-ai* cult.

Recently a fourth-year boy having done something which, in the opinion of the fifth-year boys, cast a deep stain on the honour of the school, the seniors gave "advice" to the offender several times but without avail. Finally, on the 14th instant, they gave him a beating, a practice which, according to the Koochi Shimbu, has hitherto been connived at by the faculty. For reasons stated, however, Mr. Sugita, the Director of the school, took a serious view of the matter, and after conference with his colleagues suspended Okamura Motokazu and another student for the part they took in leading the chastigation operation.

Okamura is said to be a youth of excellent repute both in regard to scholarship and character, and five other students who took part in the *tsukun se-ai* volunteered the information that they had also observed and practised the fist-law, and asked the Director to lessen the punishment meted out to Okamura. Their appeal was ignored, whereupon all the fifth year students, numbering 50, asked the Director either to hold them all responsible for observing the time-honoured punitive custom, or else shorten the term of Okamura's suspension, which was for ten days. A few teachers who who were themselves graduates of the school, and who had perhaps a better knowledge of the school tradition than the Director, tried to effect an amicable settlement, but the Director, according to the Koochi Shimbu, declared that unless the matter was settled as he wished, he would resign. The students then charged their front, and decided to agitate for the removal of Mr. Sugita, the Director and accordingly they "struck" on the 19th instant. The Koochi paper says that unless the trouble is speedily settled, the strike will spread to other classes.

According to the *Mainichi*, the students on strike are also trying to force the resignation of Mr. Yasuoka Tokunosuke, a teacher of Chinese literature, in addition to the Director. The Osaka paper says that on the 19th instant Mr. Yasuoka appeared before the aggrieved students armed with a sword, and tried to commit harakiri—for what purpose is not stated—but was restrained by the other teachers.

DON'T FORGET.

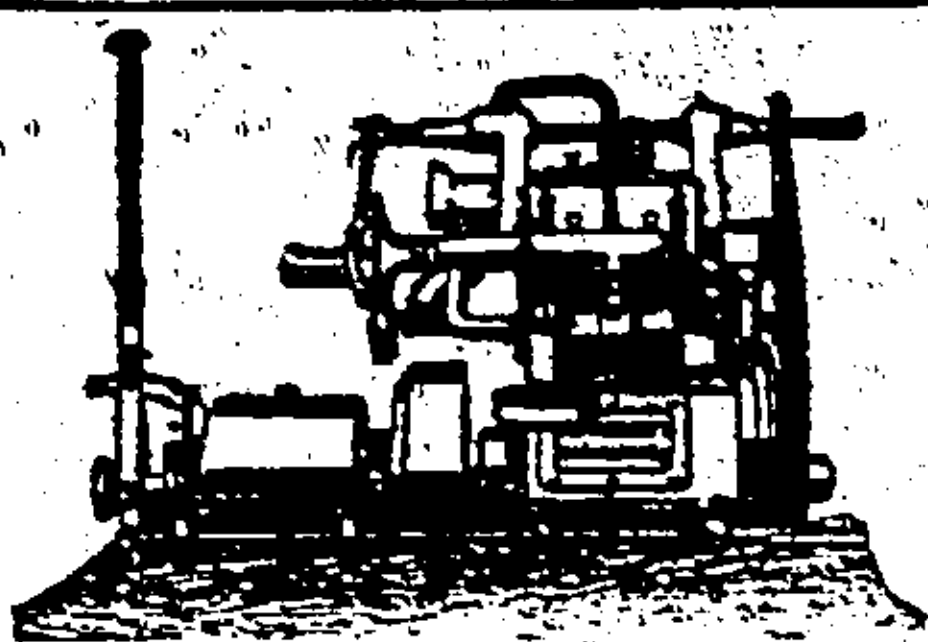
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GENERAL NEWS.

Flying Over the Atlantic.
"Clubmen," in the *Pall Mall*
Gazette writes:—Although little
is being said about it, I under-
stand that preparations for the
first Transatlantic flight are in
full swing in America, and that
the attempt will be made at no
distant date. Each machine
taking part will probably carry
a mixed crew of British and
American officers. Other details
must be withheld for the
moment, but I am assured that
the flight is considered perfectly
feasible, and that, barring unfor-
seen accidents, there is no reason
to anticipate a failure. Machines
of the type to be used, equipped
with Liberty motors, have already
flown greater distances than the
shortest route between America
and the United Kingdom. It is
gratifying to learn that these
super-planes, though built in
the United States, are purely
British in design.

Hackenschmidt's Ration Cards.
Mr. Ernest Pyke, speaking at
the Grafton Galleries recently on
his experiences at Bielefeld, told
several stories bearing upon the
war pinch in Berlin. A German
woman told him she would have
to make her next dress out of a
pair of curtains. He met Georges
Hackenschmidt, the famous
wrestler, who used to weigh 18st.,
now a mere shadow, who com-
plained that he had 27 cards
entitling him to 27 different
rations. "I can't get any, and
the only thing I can do will be
to eat the cards," Mr. Pyke
recalled how Germany dealt
with strikers. "One day a party
of strikers marched past the
camp. That night rows of machine-
guns were trained on the road, and
when the strikers returned that
way, 400 of them were killed and
wounded. I don't advocate such
drastic measures here, but strikes
like this, at a time when the
British Empire is in danger, are
a terrible thing to contemplate."

Future of the Dobrudja.
M. Malinoff, the Bulgarian
Premier, according to a statement
published by a Hungarian news-
paper, has declared that he is
most desirous of a close friend-
ship with the Magyars. The
most important task before the
Bulgarian Government he said,
was to resolve the food question
for the Army and the population.
For social reforms they had not
time. Their economic and moral
situation was bad. The Opposi-
tion controlled 110 votes; therefore
the Government must, in order to
retain a majority, find more votes
than they now had. These they
hoped to obtain. Their foreign-
policy would continue without
change. On the Dobrudja ques-
tion M. Malinoff said that
diplomacy lacked the courage to
come to a definite settlement, and
he declared that a solution by con-
dominium was a serious matter.
The effects upon the military and
the population were alike painful.
It would be unjust to ask com-
pensation from Bulgaria. On the
question of the Maritsa, M.
Malinoff asserted that this ques-
tion does not exist, it having been
definitely settled in 1915. No one
should now speak or even allude
to it.—Exchange Telegraph Com-
pany.

Mr. Lloyd George on the Film.
The fact that the cinematograph
film presenting in the form of a
picture narrative the life of Mr.
Lloyd George is likely to be
available for public exhibition in
November, has given rise to sug-
gestions that the film has been
planned as propaganda to support
the cause of the Prime Minister
in view of the prospect of a
General Election in the autumn.
The producers, the Ideal Film
Renting Company (Limited),
wish to have these impressions
removed. Nearly 12 months have
elapsed since the idea of the
film first took shape. Sir Sidney
Low was then invited, as an
impartial historian, to prepare the
story of Mr. Lloyd George's
progress in life from a cottage
to Downing Street, and no
departure of a political kind, we
are informed, has been made from
the story submitted by him. The
film is in fact a political story in
as far as the life story of a politician
must be political. The film is
exclusively the private enterprise
of the Ideal Company, and not a
penny in the way of subvention
has been received from public or
quasi-public funds. It is being
projected in 10 reels, and will be
exhibited as a weekly series.

GENERAL NEWS.

Memorial to Capt. Salous.
The annual report of the British Museum shows that the total number of separate objects incorporated in the several departments at Bloomsbury during 1917 was 387,903. In the department of antiquities special mention is made of the addition last year of the famous Cretaceous vase from the Despende collection, and the unique silver penny of the Welsh King Hwyl Dia (913-948). There was added to another department a set of 567 trench maps, forwarded by the Ordnance Survey as a first instalment, while a collection of 217 German war medals, confiscated by the Procurator-General, has been deposited. At the Natural History branch at South Kensington the total number of visitors during 1917 was 423,128, as compared with 402,873 in 1916, and the attendance on Sunday afternoons was 46,468, as against 45,414. The trustees have assented to a request of the committee formed to promote a national memorial to the late Captain F. C. Salous, D.S.O. (who was killed in action in East Africa), to place in the Natural History Museum a bronze bust of the great hunter and naturalist, to whom the museum is indebted for many of its finest specimens of big game. The gifts received during the year by the several departments of this branch numbered 1,393.

NOTICE.

INFLUENZA.—Avoid, by disinfecting with JEVES FLUID. Refuse substitutes. Sold by leading stores and by the Sole Agents ALEX. ROSS & CO.

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WEE WILLIE:—For the life of me, I canna' see the point in that poster.
WEE DONALD:—Hae a guess man.
WEE WILLIE:—Is it that that dour chiel blawin' the pipes is the only Highlander left in the gien an' he's stravin' the wee German dug?
WEE WILLIE:—No bad man, but the real point—the real point is in the thistle.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING

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Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

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"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

THURSDAY, 7th November

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:—

Centre Block, Dress Circle \$10.00
Remaining " " \$ 5.00
Stalls " " \$ 5.00
Pit and Gallery " " \$ 2.00

and for the SECOND NIGHT:—

Dress Circle " " \$ 5.00
Stalls " " \$ 4.00
Pit and Gallery " " \$ 2.00

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half prices on Second Night.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

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A. SIRE,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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DEATH.

ARON.—Killed in action on August 24, in his 31st year. Lieut. Fred A. Aron, South Lancs Regt, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Aron, South Villa, Victoria Park, Manchester.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

Few people who have followed the development of Chinese affairs since war was formally declared on Germany and Austria-Hungary over a year ago will be surprised that the Allied Powers have had occasion to complain of the inaction of the Peking Government so far as its obligations to the Entente are concerned. It was in the middle of August last year that these declarations of war were made. For long enough, China halted and hesitated before taking the step, and even up to the last it was doubtful whether or not she would come in. The question was made an issue between rival groups of politicians, and though the decision was finally reached, it cannot be said that China has at any time shown any great enthusiasm in carrying out her obvious duties. She has been a rather half-hearted ally all through, concerning herself far more with war within her own borders than with the greater world struggle in which she undertook to bear a share.

It will be recalled that China's adherence to the Allied cause was secured after certain modifications and conditions in connection with the Boxer Indemnity had been mutually agreed to between her and the other Powers concerned. Those terms were terms of distinct generosity towards China, and the Allies naturally expected that China would do her part in assisting the Entente to the utmost of her power. They have, however, good grounds for saying that the compact has not been fulfilled in its entirety; hence their latest representations. At a time like the present, especially seeing that the Allies are fighting for the sanctity of international obligations, we naturally require China, as one of the Allies, to respect understandings which she has entered into with the Entente Powers. That she has failed to do, especially in regard to the Boxer Indemnity and salt revenue funds which she has converted to wrongful purposes and even utilized in order to perpetuate the internal strife which continues to distract the nation. But what is more to the point, China has not tackled the specific duties laid upon her by the war in such a way as to show that she is in earnest in the matter. We know how she has temporized over the internment of enemy subjects, until, at this time of day, Germans and Austrians are still at large in various parts of the country, stirring up internal strife and discord, and intriguing in their own favourite way. Then with regard to the prohibition of trading with the enemy, and the closing up of enemy businesses, it is common knowledge that China has not carried out her promises which the Allies have seen fit to make representations to the Peking Government, and no-one can say that they have been hurriedly brought forward or that China has not been given ample opportunity to prove her bona fides.

We suspect, of course, that the whole trouble is that China is so wrapped up in her own unrest and domestic bickerings that she has little time or energy left for the larger issues of international life. But when a country enters a war it is expected of her that she will concentrate all her thought and action on its prosecution, close up the ranks at home and secure the union of all parties in doing all that she can. It has only been by following that line that the Allies have won the position of supremacy which they now enjoy. Another thing to be noted is that China has not understood along with other Allies a speaker of the Great War. With her wonderful resources, she could have played a great part in the conflict and won for herself a high place among the nations of the world. She has not grasped the opportunity as she might have done, and the struggle is now nearly over. When the history of the war comes to be written, we fear it will have to be said of China that she failed to put first things first.

A Ruined Empire.

So Austria, as was expected, has thrown in her hand, and thus leaves Germany to stand alone against the world. Not only is the Dual Monarchy beaten from a military point of view, but in every respect it is a ruined nation, and its condition is daily becoming more hopeless. Defeat on the field of battle is bad enough, but it is a terrible spectacle to see an Empire utterly shattered, politically, socially and economically. As far as can be seen from out the terrible muddle to which Austria-Hungary is reduced, there seems to be more or less a reign of terror such as we have seen for the last year in Russia. Vienna and Budapest are in turmoil and mob law is the order of the day. The Austrians, Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, and German-Austrians are all inextricably mixed up, and there seem to be many Governments and hosts of National Councils. Perhaps the most significant point in the whole situation is the cry heard on every side "Down with the Hapsburgs!" In any case the Emperor has executed a hurried retreat, incidentally carrying off the Crown Jewels! The whole situation is a huge puzzle, and it will be a long time before order can come out of chaos; we can only look on aghast at the crumbling to pieces of a once great Empire, and the ruin that stares it in the face.

Germany Hypocrisy.

There is another typical German ruse revealed in one of today's cables, reporting that the enemy proposes to the other belligerents the cessation of aerial attacks in the rear of the zone of operations. The reason given for making this request is little short of astounding—"on the ground of humanity and the preservation of monuments of civilization." That, from the German Government, is rich indeed. Who is it all the way through the war that has openly disregarded humanitarian practices and wantonly destroyed some of the world's richest works of art and its most historic monuments? There is only one answer to that question. When Germany indulges in such absolute hypocrisy as this, we may well wonder whether it will ever be possible to bridge the gulf separating German mentality from that of the civilized races of the world. It was Germany who started the air raids on open towns and cities altogether outside the war zone, thereby slaughtering hundreds of innocent non-combatants, while the manner in which her troops have pillaged and ruined churches, museums and other institutions is universally known. Yet in face of these things the Germans now have the effrontery to come forward and plead consideration for humanity and regard for the preservation of historic monuments!

Words and Acts.

The now expressed desire for a cessation of air raids outside the war zone is, of course, easily understood. It is made merely because Germany is now having a taste of her own medicine and does not altogether relish it. Of late the Allied airmen have been playing havoc with German towns, especially in the Rhine region, and we can therefore well believe that Germany would like for these attacks to cease. As at the time when Germany put forward her wish for an armistice, so now, she talks of respect for the ordinary customs of warfare, while at the same moment her acts belie her words. President Wilson showed that at the very time the Germans were professing acceptance of his fourteen points the U-boats were continuing to attack passenger ships. And now when the German Government states that Hun airmen had been ordered to cease these air raids as from the beginning of last month we have the news that only the day before yesterday an aerial attack was made on Nancy, causing many civilian casualties and much damage to the town. That shows the value of German promises and agreements. The Allies would be fools to pay heed to the German ruse, and we imagine that they will not for one moment take the risk of entering into any compact with such a discredited nation.

DAY BY DAY.

A GOOD CONSCIENCE GIVES SO MUCH JOY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 53rd birthday of Paderewski, the famous pianist.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 15/16d.

Land Sale.

A sale of Crown land was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Public Works Department, Kowloon Island. Lot 1365 (Yau-mat) was purchased by Mr. Ng Wah for \$3,725 and Island Lot 2287 (May Road) was purchased by the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company for \$15,500.

A Lucky Escape.

A 3 p.m. on the 4th inst, a junk capsized off Lai Chi Kok and later the Police rescued part of the crew. A Police boat found the junk floating bottom upwards, and, righting her, happened on a missing member of crew, who was inside the cabin at the stern. Apparently he had been confined there for two hours and it was a marvel that he had survived.

The "Khaki Bag."

The drawing for the four chairs, which have recently been on exhibition at Messrs William Powell and Co's., took place last evening, the winner being Mr. G. H. May, of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, with Ticket No. 233. Subscribers will be interested to know that the raffle realised the sum of \$58,467 (\$350) for Mrs. Milroy's Khaki Bag, which sum will be forwarded to the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund. The chairs were presented for the raffle by Captain Jones, of the s.s. Cheung Chow. Up to date the "Khaki Bag" has sent \$58,467 to the above fund for smokes for the soldiers.

Unlawful Possession.

"I found them on a vacant piece of land near the tram terminus," was the defence of a Chinese when charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of several panes of glass, several window books, and three keys. Sergeant Blackman prosecuted and said that at about 9 a.m. yesterday a Chinese detective was on duty at Wellington Street when he saw the defendant carrying a bundle. As soon as the detective approached him, he dropped the parcel on the ground and ran away. The constable gave chase and arrested him in Queen's Road. The detective, in giving evidence, corroborated Sergt. Blackman's statements. His Worship sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

Not Stamped.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with attempting to carry unstamped letters to Macao. Inspector Watt, of the General Post Office, prosecuted. A Chinese revenue officer deposed that he was on duty at the Wing Lok wharf when he saw the defendant. He searched him and found the letters. When questioned as to why he did not put stamps on them, he asked the revenue officer not to arrest him as he was a trader and wanted to go back to Macao by the Sai Tai. The defendant said that he was a travelling trader between Hongkong, Macao and Shensi. He was waiting for his coolies to send the letters to the Post Office, as they brought his luggage to a ship. His Worship imposed a fine of \$30.

Respectable Beggar.

Sergeant Blackman prosecuted a Chinese mendicant at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, and said that he lived respectfully in D'Aguiar Street, living in a house and being quite well dressed. He was arrested yesterday morning molesting Europeans at Glenora during the morning and afternoon. Defendant was previously fined but he went to jail instead of paying the fine. A few cents were found on him at the Station. Defendant said he was lame and used to hawk cigarettes. He deposed having begged yesterday. His Worship discharged the defendant with caution.

EXTRADITION CASE.

Further Evidence this Morning.

The hearing of the application for the extradition and surrender of Keng Chai Ien to the Macao Authorities, on the grounds of his being a fugitive, was again resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant. Mr. J. de Cruz Rodrigues deposed that he was a bailiff at the Supreme Court in Macao. At the time when prisoner was arrested in Macao in 1915, witness was assistant warder. He was present at the defendant's trial and saw him in Court as well as in the Macao Gaol. He recognised the defendant and identified him this morning at the Victoria Gaol. Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness said he arrived in Hongkong yesterday at 7 p.m. He stayed at the Astor House Hotel. He went to the Chung Hing Hotel to fetch one of his men from Macao. He then came straight up to the Station and went to the Detective Office. He did not see the defendant till the identification parade. The defendant was the only man who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and one month for robbery. There were three other persons sentenced at the same time for being concerned in the robbery. He remembered two names but he could not remember the other names.

A Chinese constable from Macao deposed that he was attached to the Macao Gaol. He knew Keng Chai Ien. He identified him at the Victoria Gaol this morning. Defendant was at that time wearing a white suit. Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness said that he did not know if there were other men sentenced together with the defendant. He did not see him the day he was sentenced, but saw him afterwards whilst in the course of his duty.

Chief Detective Inspector Marston, recalled, said that he was present at 10 a.m. at an identification parade in the Victoria Gaol. The Hon. O.S.P. and Mr. Goldring were present. Defendant changed clothes with another man and was standing sixth in a row from the observers left. Mr. Rodrigues was introduced and he pointed out the defendant without hesitation. Defendant was at that time wearing a white suit. The Chinese constable was then introduced and he identified the defendant. As far as he knew the two witnesses came to his office at about 9.40 a.m. and were sitting in the passage way of his office, and as far as he could say they could not see what was happening outside.

Han Han, Chief Chinese detective, deposed that at 9.40 a.m. to-day he took the defendant from the Gaol to the second Court. He then again took him back to Gaol. He passed by the sheriff's office both going out and in.

His Worship remanded the case till Friday afternoon.

THE CARE OF THE BABY

is every good mother's first consideration, and often enough she is so worried by the little one's sores and ills that she does not know which way to turn to find for it relief.

To every mother Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They gently regulate the bowels and stomach, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms, cure vomiting and indigestion, and make teething easy. They promote calm, natural sleep, good appetite and regular development, are equally helpful to infants and children of all ages.

Baby's Own Tablets are obtainable from chemists or post free at 80 cents the tin from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 N. 2nd St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Results of First Club Championship Race.

The first of the series of Club Championship events of the Season was sailed off on Saturday last under most favourable weather conditions, a fairly moderate east-north-easterly breeze prevailing throughout.

The course for all Classes was Official Course No. 2:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Mark Point in Quarry Bay (S), Distance, 3 miles.

With the exception of the Handicap Class, all other Classes were fully represented, and it is hoped that the owners of Handicap Class boats will make an effort to have their boats sailed in all future races of the season.

Results:—

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dione	Scratch	4:17:35	4:17:35
Rolla	120	4:21:57	4:21:57
Jessica	6:00	4:24:06	4:18:06
Colleen	8:00	D.N.S.	
Dorothea	8:00	D.N.S.	

Position for Race to Date.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Ailes	Scratch	4:42:11	4:42:11
Bonita	"	4:49:20	4:49:20
Daphne	"	4:45:18	4:45:18
Halcyon	"	4:49:28	4:49:28

Position for Race to Date.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Ursula	Scratch	5:00:54	5:00:54
Dawn	"	5:18:50	5:18:50
Lybeth	"	5:08:54	5:08:54
Liza	"	D.N.S.	
Owl	"	6:10:22	6:10:22

Position for Race to Date.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Gael	Scratch	5:33:11	5:33:11
Toinette	"	D.N.S.	
Jean	"	5:50:08	5:50:08
Thecla	"	6:03:10	6:03:10
Dorothy	"	6:55:37	6:55:37
Ashore	"	6:20:00	6:19:20

Position for Race to Date.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Gael	"	7	7
Jean	"	5	5
Dorothy	"	4	4
Thecla	"	3	3
Ashore	"	2	2
Toinette	"		

Position for Race to Date.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Gael	Scratch	5:33:11	5:33:11
Toinette	"	D.N.S.	
Jean	"	5:50:08	5:50:08
Thecla	"	6:03:10	6:03:10
Dorothy	"	6:55:37	6:55:37
Ashore	"	6:20:00	6:19:20

Position for Race to Date.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Gael	"	7	7
Jean	"	5	5
Dorothy	"	4	4
Thecla	"	3	3
Ashore	"	2	2
Toinette	"		

Position for Race to Date.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
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Thecla	"	6:03:10	6:03:10
Dorothy	"	6:55:37	6:55:37
Ashore	"	6:20:00	6:19:20

Position for Race to Date.

Dr. Johnson's famous dictionary contained 50,000 words. Since the date of its publication (1755) the English language has grown considerably, for in the most recent dictionary there are over 450,000 words. Webster's, first published in 1828, was perhaps the next milestone after Johnson, but it only contained 180,000 words. The completion of the first after-war dictionary of English will be a tremendous task, for it is estimated that as a result of Allied friendship in France and elsewhere, and the popularity of slang and technical terms, the language is increasing by 5,000 words annually. The first of all dictionaries was one of the Chinese language. The feat of compiling it is credited to Pao-On-She, who lived about 2,000 years ago.

If we are driven to use pest by the fuel rationing plan, we may at least solve the match shortage difficulty, says a Home paper. Sir Herbert Maxwell records taking shelter with a friend in a Highland cottage during a storm, and asking the good wife to bake some scones for lunch. On the hearth was a pile only of white peat-ash; but going down on her knees she blew this aside and revealed red embers. "My friend," says Sir Herbert, "seemed surprised, and asked how long the fire had been alight, expecting, I suppose, that she would say since five o'clock or so that morning. But her reply was, 'It's just seven-and-twenty year come Marti-mas since Bob's me cam' to this house, an' the fire's never been out syn-syne.'"

The town of Batte, in Montana, is considering a proposal that it should tear up its streets as its contribution to the national supply of war material. This does not portend the pelting of the Germans with stones or wooden blocks. The explanation is that Batte, one of the leading mining centres of America, has been accustomed to pave its streets with manganese ore, which before the war had no commercial value. The demand for manganese in munition manufacture has raised its price to 32 dollars a ton. It is therefore suggested that the street paving of Batte shall be ripped up and the ore sold, in which case the proceeds would easily pay for reconstruction in stone or wood and leave an ample margin of profit.

The chequered career and reputation of the stage in England are well illustrated in an article by Professor F. S. Boas in this month's *Fortnightly Review* on "Theatrical Companies at Oxford in the Seventeenth Century." In 1669, he tells us, the theatrical performances so stirred the academic world that in order to see them "scholars pawned books, bedding, blankets." In 1689, however, Arthur Charlett, the Master of University College, writing to Thomas Tanner, says, "I am heartily sorry for ye Vice-harrell," being just now told he has allowed [i.e. approved] some strolling Players. If true, he is lost beyond recovery. One wonders how far the pawing by the students of books, bedding, and blankets was responsible for the hostile attitude of the University authorities.

The German language is having a bad time in the United States. The National Education Association's Commission on the Present Emergency in Education (one trimsle at the thought of this month in German) has been making investigations. Thirty-six out of the forty-eight United States have taken hostile action against German, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, New Mexico, and Wyoming have gone in for total prohibition, whilst Iowa and North Dakota only recommend the dropping of the language from all schools. Oklahoma have it from elementary schools and allow the higher schools to see their own situation. In New York, the State is having a "regime." It is comparatively easy to learn and of course, of great commercial value to the State, but the struggle is now nearly over. When the history of the war comes to be written, we fear it will have to be said of China that she failed to put first things first.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA: "Nikko Maru" T. 9,600 {SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE: "Tensho Maru" T. 7,000 {FRIDAY, 15th Nov., at noon.

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NIPPON MARU	11,900	8th November.
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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	6th Nov. at noon.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	7th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	8th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Singan	12th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Nov. 5, 1918.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjipanas	Tjilatjap	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	Saigon
Tjilatjap	Kobe & Meji	7th Nov.	9th Nov.	Macassar
Sorakaria	Shanghai	7th Nov.	8th Nov.	Batavia
Biliton	Java & M'ar	9th Nov.	16th Nov.	Y'hama, Kobe
Nias	Java	22nd Nov.	29th Nov.	Saigon
Tjirini	Java & M'ar	22nd Nov.	27th Nov.	Amoy
Tjimonok	Java	22nd Nov.	28th Nov.	Shanghai

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	WED., 6th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 12th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship

TTSIN via Wai, C'fow, Chingshing

HAIPHONG via Hoihow, Takang

SHANGHAI Wosang

SANDAKAN Mausang

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CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "WIFIA" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Amoy and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hong Kong and Sandakan by a steamer having space for cargo.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce, on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Concrete Ships at Aberdeen.

Aberdeen is about to add the construction of concrete ships to its other industries, a concern called the Aberdeen Concrete Shipbuilding Company having leased a site at South Esplanade East from the Harbour Board. The area taken is 3,309 square yards, and the lease is for five years.

U.S. Shipping Board.

The construction of 454 vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of one million was disclosed as the additional programme of the U.S. Shipping Board in its request to the Committee of the Lower House for additional authorization to expend \$481,000,000. The programme includes 210 steel vessels.

Shipbuilding Increase.

The Admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom in September total 144,772 as compared with 124,675 tons in August this year and 63,150 tons in September last year. The total tonnage completed for the 12 months up to September 30 was 1,591,262 tons.

Shortage of Officers.

The Employment Bureau of the Mercantile Marine Service Association reported in August that during the first half of the month very few inquiries have been made for masters and senior officers, although there are a number available. For juniors the inquiry has been moderate, but very few seeking employment, those presenting themselves being quickly engaged. Inquiries for third officers with certificates are more numerous than applicants, consequently these berths are frequently filled by men holding no certificate. The Glasgow office advised that there had been a very moderate inquiry for officers and a very limited number of officers seeking employment. At London there have been very few vacancies posted, with the same shortage of officers that is experienced at other ports.

Employment in U.S.

Merchant Service.

The secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association again issues a warning to shipmasters who purpose travelling to the United States on the hazard of obtaining employment there. In the course of a letter which he has recently received from Captain Noel F. Picher, marine surveyor, who is the hon. agent of the association at New York, that gentleman repeats his statement made on a former occasion, viz., that the United States Shipping Board does not intend to employ aliens so long as American citizens can be obtained, and that the men who have gone over and obtained employment have been taken up by private companies, and not by the Government Board. Captain Picher considers that the officers at present being turned out by the United States nautical schools are undoubtedly inexperienced, but that is a matter, he shrewdly remarks, which concerns the underwriters and operators of the vessels most.

Register for Merchant Service.

The Shipping Controller has decided on an important step, according to advice received by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. It has now been decided to compile a National Service Register of all Masters, Apprentices and Seamen engaged in the Merchant Service. The objects of this registration are:—

(1) To regularize the present system under which seamen obtain their exemption from Military Service and thereby to enable an effective comparison to be made between the total number of each rating available for sea service and the present and forthcoming requirements of the Mercantile Marine for each rating; (2) To enable the Government to see that the protection from recruitment now given to the Merchant Service is not abused by the men taking an unduly long period ashore between voyages. Every master, apprentice and seaman so registered will be provided with an identity and service certificate which he will be required to produce before he is allowed to engage, and on his subsequent discharge this certificate will be endorsed by the National Service Ministry and will be recognised as a protection from recruitment under the Military Service Act 1916 to 1918. The assistance of the Guild has been invited in carrying through this important registration scheme.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SUNKEN AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT.

Rome, Nov. 3.
The "Giornale di Italia" states that the Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitis was sunk by a new invention by Engineer Commander Rossetti.
[The Viribus Unitis was one of four Austrian battleships of 30,000 tons displacement completed just before the war. She had a length of 495 ft. and a speed of 20.7 knots, and carried an armament of twelve 12 in. guns, twelve 5.9 in. and eighteen 12 pr.]

GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

Paris, Nov. 2.
Germany is isolated. Her armies are not yet broken but the position is grave. Their exhaustion and obvious inability to hold the front put the Allies in the west in a position to deliver a vital blow. Only unconditional surrender can make the world safe for democracy.

THE TURKISH SURRENDER.

Paris, Nov. 2.
Terms of the armistice granted to Turkey are published to day. Turkey has made complete surrender. The terms include the provision for the concentration of prisoners at Constantinople immediately, the occupation of Batumi, the oil port of the Black Sea, Baku and the Caspian, the use of Turkish railways, and the right to occupy any strategical point.—Havas.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S PILGRIMAGES.

Paris, Nov. 2.
In his customary pilgrimages President Poincaré has visited the cemeteries of over 130,000 people at Bagneux, 85,000 at Pantin and 52,000 at Pere Lachaise.—Havas.

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

Paris, Nov. 2.
At the Inter-Allied Conference at Versailles, Belgium and Japan were represented.

ITALIANS AT TRIESTE.

Rome, Nov. 3.
Italian troops have landed at Trieste.

KROKOL.

A Tale of the War.

Alexis Dimitri Protopoffski was a Russian. Before the war he managed a small farm in Little Russia. In the little family of the Protopoffskis in the village of Krokol Alexis had had an uneventful existence. There was Anna his sister, and Paul his brother, and Michael his father.

When the war came they took Alexis two hundred miles to the nearest railway station; after about a week's travelling he was fighting Germans in the front-line trenches.

For over two years Alexis fought Germans. He killed five of them. Then came the Revolution, and in one day he killed twenty-four Russians. For to him the Revolution meant freedom. After the establishment of the Bolshevik Government Alexis discovered that there was no real need for him to stay in the trenches fighting Germans. So he went away. The same idea had occurred to others; Alexis found himself among a numerous company of emancipated soldiers. But his heart sighed for Krokol.

Krokol with the steeple church and the quaint old cottages. . . . Krokol. . . . But where was Krokol? Alexis did not know; he could neither read nor write, and he knew no geography. He did not even know his name except that his father called him Dimitri.

Some months afterwards Alexis found himself in Petrograd. He had wandered there, plundering and murdering on the way. He went to the Government offices and introduced himself respectfully.

"I should be glad," he said politely, "if you could tell me who I am and how I can get home again. I live at Krokol."

"Krokol?" said the clerk. "Never heard of it. . . . How do you spell it?"

"I don't spell it," replied Alexis. "Don't spell it?" said the clerk. "And why not?"

"Because I don't spell anything," replied Alexis, a little ashamed. Then, eagerly, "If it is a pretty little village, with a steeple church and . . ."

"I am afraid," said the clerk.

"I am afraid," said the clerk.

"I am afraid," said the clerk.

"I am afraid," said the clerk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE BOY SCOUTS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—The Boy Scouts organization in Hongkong was inaugurated during the latter part of 1914, with Major Bowen as Chief Scout. At the time it was inaugurated, every hope of its usefulness was cherished by all who were interested in the movement. But things have been gradually allowed to sink to such an extent that the Scouts, existing as they are at present, are a mere skeleton of what they formerly were. From had the organization has gone to worse and it will not surprise many if it be blotted out of existence altogether.

Several well-known and prominent business men of the Colony have, during its period of existence, extended their sympathy to the movement and it is certainly an undesirable thing that the Boy Scouts should be totally wiped out of existence. Considering the high ideals of the movement when first introduced by Lieut. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell and as set forth in the Scout's Code it is highly desirable that the Scouts should continue, as the aims are emphasized in the simple words "GOD, KING and COUNTRY." The purpose for which the Scouts were introduced was to train them up to be useful and loyal citizens of the British Empire, and it is a matter of regret that the Scout movement, which was so enthusiastically greeted by a large number of persons, be allowed to be a thing of the past.

We are still in the midst of the Great War and though we are seeing the beginning of the end, still the matter should not be shelved, as through its office we may inspire the younger generation to keep up that love of Country which is deeply cherished by all.

Yours etc.
WELL-WISHER,
Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Command of Troops.

Chuk Wong, the Civil Governor, has accepted the appointment of Commander of the Shai Hing troops but the headquarters are established in the Governor's yamen at Canton.

The Anti-Opium Campaign.

A circular notice has been issued by the Governor to the magistrates of various districts to the effect that as the time for absolutely suppressing opium has arrived, and as it is now the season for opium planting, a watch must be strictly kept. All poppy plants in the fields must be destroyed and the planters punished.

Press Offences.

The Press Society has made a strong protest to the Military Government for having fined two local papers \$200 each for having published news of the departure of the cruiser Hoi Chi for Kingchow, on the ground that they can only be convicted and fined by Law Courts after a trial.

Influenza.

Influenza is very prevalent both in and out of the City. There is hardly a house without a case and about 100 have died of the disease up to the present.

American Red Cross.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the local Chapter of the American Red Cross, the following appointments were made:—Messrs. J. H. Taggart, Chairman; Women's Work Committee, Mrs. W. Dagher, Head of American Work Home; Mrs. O. H. Riker, Chairman; Finance Committee.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Patriotic Words and Tunes.

There is one thing that has beaten the Germans during the last four years—the manufacture of a national anthem. It is obvious, of course, to a logical mind—but to no other—that powers of organization which can throw off the big gun and the severe law as incidents of fanaticism, should have no difficulty with a mere song. Yet, though the Government has issued orders for a national anthem and, as we were told last week, has detailed an army, or at any rate, three battalions, of rhymesters and sonnetiers to work up the material, the experts have up to the present condemned the products as unsuitable.

The question arose quite naturally, says the Times. They quarrelled with the people whose song they have been wont to sing for more than a hundred years, and that spoils the taste of it for them. But this was a judgment; for they need never have stolen it. One would have thought the most musical country in the world would have disdained to steal from one they called "Das Land ohne Musik," or that the most omniscient would have known that there are some things you cannot steal. For national anthems are not as other songs. They are verse and tone as they stand, after the personal enthusiasm that created them has been enriched by the aspirations and ennobled by the sufferings of a multitude. Things like these say to us:—

Be you the men you've been,
Get you the sons your fathers got,
And God will save the Queen.

The theft was committed in 1793. The rulers of Prussia, Saxony, and other States, in need of a rallying cry against the ideas of the Revolution, hurriedly adopted our tune for "Heil dir im Siegerkranz." The words of this were also stolen, having been written by a native of Flensburg in honour of Christian VII. of Denmark. The best verse is the second—to the effect that "no horse nor trooper can safeguard the steep heights where princes dwell; their throne is based on their subjects' love whence, like a cliff, it fronts the storm." But this is no match for our second verse, whose economy and deadliness of aim was not reached at a first attempt, and which we have stoutly resisted all proposals to alter. Three years later Haydn, moved thereto partly by his visits to England, partly no doubt by the Prussian example, wrote the "Emperor's Hymn" which became the Austrian anthem. Half a century later the Germans stole this too for "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles," the words of which by V. Fallersleben are considerably superior to those of "Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser." In these two the Austrian ideals of "kindliness, honesty and candour" contrast with the Prussian of "unity, right and freedom."

War Songs of the Century.

The Germans have never had war poets to equal Voland, Korner, and Arndt. Unkind is still a revered name, though he had much to say of honour and the plighted word, of the sanctity of treaties, and the moderation of desire. The battle songs of Korner, the clean fighter, have lived partly by Weber's tunes. Arndt, the most prolific in this kind, is famous for his "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" and his answer to this question—"wherever the German tongue is heard, and 'we Gott im Himmel Lieder singt' (presumably German ones.)"

There are about a hundred of such songs, and they are needed; for the fact is the Germans have been using up their patriotic songs rather quickly of late years. "Schleswig-Holstein Meerumschlungen" an old favourite, has dropped out since the events of '48 and '84 have put a new complexion on matters. "Ich bin ein Preusse" with the assertion, to Meithardt's truer tones, "Come rain, come shine, I am and mean to be a Preusse," has been somewhat in abeyance since it became unnecessary to accentuate the sense of Prussianism. "Die Wacht am Rhein" was the national song of

INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS.

Good Show at North Point.

The International Circus at the Ming Yuen Gardens, North Point, attracted a goodly number of spectators, mostly Chinese, last night. There was a bulky programme full of variety and merriment which was heartily enjoyed by those present.

The show began with an exhibition of balancing by Miss Koti Panchi followed by Miss Anna and Miss Sohi in a Polish dance, which was very well executed. Mohamed gave the audience a very good exhibition of running, sitting and cycling on a wire, which was loudly applauded. That versatile clown, Rocco, kept the audience in a merry mood by his pranks throughout the whole programme. The programme concluded with a pantomime entitled "Hongkong Barber," which was very amusing.

The enterprising management of the Ming Yuen Gardens, in order to attract the public, has arranged for free motor rides for holders of box seats and free tram rides for those occupying other seats. Not content with this, they last night gave away a number of alarm clocks and mirrors, as well as a big clock, as prizes to those whose tickets bore the lucky numbers.

"OUR DAY" AT CANTON.

British Consul's Thanks.

A notification issued above the signature of Mr. J. W. Jamieson, British Consul-General at Canton, states:—

On behalf of the British Red Cross Society (and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem) the undersigned would wish to convey to all those of Chinese or other allied nationality, and also to a large number of neutral fellow residents, an expression of most warm and sincere gratitude for the noble generous way in which they came forward to assist by their donations and practical co-operation, by their presence and their financial support, the proceedings on Shamen in connection with "Our Day" 1918.

He feels that the great and unprecedented success there is more particularly attributable to the sympathetic fellow-feeling displayed by Chinese friends from the highest to the lowest and as it would tax the resources of the bamboo of the Southern hills to record separately individuals and their gifts, hopes that they will accept as a body this heartfelt tribute to their recognition of the fact that all within the four seas are brothers.

It may be of interest to all concerned to know that the total sum realized from all sources amounts to \$3,000, that is to say that, as the work of the Red Cross costs \$8 per minute, Canton has enabled it to carry on for six to seven hours, a record which few ports in China are likely to equal. As to his fellow countrymen: It is said that a sense of duty done is own reward. There being every reason to believe that this dictum is true, their reward can be no mean one.

1870, but, when the point was no longer in dispute, was relegated to the secondary position of "Rule Britannia." On the whole, Arndt's song, edited, say, in Hamburg and set by the composer of the first phrase of Ein Heldenleben, "seems to offer as good a chance as any of meeting present requirements."

Since 1914, patriotic poetry occupied itself at first in finding rhymes to "hate," but after a year or so it tired of this, and declined upon the less exciting but more necessary task of reconciling war and religion. In this task it divided naturally into Catholic and Lutheran, and there with roughly into poetical and philosophical. In 1916 the Socialists began to make themselves heard, and were in full blast by the beginning of the next year. As to the tunes, there is a complaint that the schools have ceased and the amateur workers have not yet begun to sing, and a hope has been expressed that the "arm's" voices will not be permanently cowed by the Tungshingols.

THE SOLDIER'S FAITH.

A Ballad of Sir Pertab Singh.

In the first year of him that first Was Emperor and King, A rider came to the Boes-red House.

The House of Pertab Singh. Younz he was and an Englishman, And a soldier, hilt and beel, And he struck fire in Pertab's heart.

As the steel strikes on steel, Beneath the morning stars they rode, Beneath the evening sun, And their blood sang to them as they rode.

That all good wars are one, They told their tales of the love of women, Their tales of East and West, But their blood sang that of all their loves They loved a soldier best.

So ran their joy the allotted days, Till at the last day's end The Shadow stilled the Boes-red House And the heart of Pertab's friend.

When morning came, in narrow chest The soldier's face they hid, And over his fast-dreaming eyes Shut down the narrow lid.

Three were there of his race and creed, Three only and no more: They could not find to bear the dead.

A fourth in all Jodhpore, "O Maharaj, of your good grace Send us a Sweeper here. A Sweeper has no caste to lose Even by an alien bier."

"What need, what need?" said Pertab Singh And bowed his princely head. "I have no caste, for I myself Am bearing forth the dead."

"O Maharaj, O passionate heart, Be wise, bethink you yet: That which you lose to-day is lost Till the last sun shall set."

"God only knows," said Pertab Singh, "That which I lose to-day: And without me no hand of man Shall bear my friend away."

Sately and slow and shoulder-high In the sight of all Jodhpore The dead went down the rose-red steps Upheld by bearers four.

When dawn relit the lamp of grief Within the burning East There came a word to Pertab Singh,

The soft word of a priest. He woke, and even as he woke He went forth all in white, And saw the Brahmins bowing there.

In the hard morning light, "Alas! O Maharaj, alas! O noble Pertab Singh! For here in Jodhpore yesterday Befell a fearful thing."

"O here in Jodhpore yesterday. A fearful thing befell." "A fearful thing," said Pertab Singh,

"God and my heart know well—" "I lost a friend."

"More fearful yet! When down these steps you pass In sight of all Jodhpore you lost— O Maharaj!—your caste."

Ten leapt the light in Pertab's eyes "As the flame leaps in smoke, 'Thou' priest! thy soul hath never known The word thy lips have spoke."

"My caste! Know thou there is a caste Above my caste or thine, Brahmin and Rajput are but dust To that immortal line."

"Wide as the world, free as the air, Pure as the pool of death— The caste of all Earth's noble hearts Is the right soldier's faith."

HEBRY NEWBOLT.

Raid on Irish Newspaper Office. Police and soldiers entered the office of the Southern Star, Skibbereen, recently, and dismantled the machinery in accordance with an order of General Duxon under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

By Order of the Directors, A. STEWART JONES, Assistant Secretary, Northwich, England, Shanghai, 25th October, 1918.

LICENSING BOARD.

Mr. A. R. Lowe Elected a Member.

The election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board in place of Mr. E. Shalpin, resigned, took place last evening at the Supreme Court. The candidates were Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. A. Denison. Very little interest was centred in the election, and Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, who were in charge of the balloting, were not kept very busily employed. The voting closed at 5.30 p.m., and shortly afterwards the result was announced as follows:—

Mr. A. R. Lowe ... 24 votes.
Mr. A. Denison ... 18 votes.

STOLEN STEEL.

Three Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with stealing eleven plates of steel, valued at over \$900. Inspector Brasil prosecuted and Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the last defendant.

Inspector Brasil remarked that the plates were not identified by the Dock Company, as they formed part of a fresh consignment and they were not numbered marked or checked, so there were no means of identifying them.

A coolie employed at the Kowloon Dock, deposed that on the night previous to the theft he saw fifteen plates of iron lying on the sea-front near a crane.

Cross examined by Mr. d'Almeida, witness said he was working on the crane at 4 a.m. lifting iron plates. The sheets were six to eight feet long by three to four feet wide, and a quarter of an inch thick. He stopped work at 4 a.m. as he had finished his work. When he left, about fifteen plates remained. He did not count them. There were other folks working together and they left with him.

A Chinese foreman of the No. 8 Launch said he was told by the store foreman that the plates were stolen. He, along with others, then went to search the Docks for the plates. He sorted them out himself.

Further evidence was called, and the case is proceeding.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 19th October, 1918:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 44 weeks
This Year: ...	\$14,091	609,222
Last Year: ...	12,591	597,868
Increase: ...	1,500	11,614
Decrease: ...		

The Equal Pay Movement. The Government has decided to appoint a committee to investigate and report as to the relations which should be maintained between the wages of women and men, having regard to the interests of both as well as to the value of their work. The recommendations should have in view the necessity of output during the war, and the progress and well-being of industry in the future.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. LIMITED, SHANGHAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that as from this date and until further notice MR. PERCY FOWLER, Assistant General Manager of the Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the Company's management and interests.

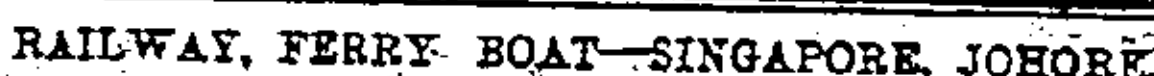
By Order of the Directors, A. STEWART JONES, Assistant Secretary, Northwich, England, Shanghai, 25th October, 1918.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais,
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns Tunnels Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches Hotels and Hospitals.



Industrial materials for railways,
factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes,
angle bars, steel joists, iron
sheets, motors and Fichtel's fire-
proof safes

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. [Address as above or to their agents **Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd.,** 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.]

T/T	3/3 3/4
Demand	3/3 15/16
30 d/s	3/4 1/16
60 d/s	3/4 3/16
4 m/s	3/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	142 1/2
T/T Japan	14 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francis- co & New York	78 3/4
T/T Java	183 1/2
T/T Marks	N. m.
T/T France	A. 34
Deand, Paris	4.39 1/2

4 m/s. L/C	3/5½
4 m/s. D/P	3/5½
6 m/s. L/C	3/5½
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne.....	3/5½
30 d/s. San Francis- co & New York	80½

4 m/s. France	4.56 1/2
6 m/s. France	4.61 1/2
Demand, Germany ..	—
Demand, New York.	78 7/8
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay ...	Nom.

Demand, Cebu	None
Demand, Manila	158 1/2
Demand, Singapore	142 1/2
On Haiphong	1 1/4 % prem
On Saigon	1 % prem
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Sovereign	5.95 Nom.

Bar Silver, per oz ... 49 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS
DISCOUNT PER \$100:

"	10	"	"
"	5	"	\$2% prem
Canton		"	27 1/2% dis

Drop in Canadian Trade.
A decrease of \$200,000,000 (£40,000,000) in the trade of Canada for the first four months of the fiscal year ending July 31, as compared with the same period a year ago, is shown by the trade statement issued by the Customs Department, the figures respectively being \$702,749,065 (£140,549,813), against \$901,580,144 (£180,312,029). The decrease is largely due to a drop in domestic exports, which total \$361,692,226 (£72,338,588), as compared with \$507,854,874 (£101,570,935) in the previous year, there being a decline of \$78,913,465 (\$15,782,693) in the value of agricultural products and \$77,224,192 (\$15,456,882) in manufactured articles exported. There was an increase of about \$9,000,000 (£1,800,000) in the value of exports of forest products, and a slight increase in the exports of minerals and fish.

COMING

THE EXHIBITORS' TRADE REVIEW

"The House of Hate' has many good points in its favor as a serial of financial value to the exhibitor. Looking at it from the viewpoint of the story there exists, first of all, the proper foundation for a successful serial.

"It is thrilling, to say the least, but, more than that, it carries a suspense that holds the interest until the final scene. The unexplained climax also, is so presented as to excite the curiosity and thus bring the patrons back for the next instalment. The direction is good. Its evenness offers an ease in story-telling that simplifies matters considerably. The atmosphere, has been carefully maintained and the details and photography have been offered with care."

"Setting aside the fact that it is a first-class story, exhibitors know that a Pearl White serial is a box-office attraction itself, and this point is its chief talking point from the standpoint of the box-office. But in addition to the drawing power of the star special attention should be paid to the story. This is strong, entertaining and thrilling."

WHITE

THE MOTION PICTURE NEWS

"Aside from starting out after the manner of a good serial, 'The House of Hate,' Pathe's latest, is more pretentious in setting than the usual fifteen or twenty weeks' to be continued in our next picture. The interiors are as fine as those that ever graced a five-reel feature—are in every way as realistic and magnificent as those that one sees in a Pathe Play.

THE DRAMATIC MIRROR

Points of interest: "The well-established mystery and the suspended interest. The fact that the leading female role is played by the best-known serial actress, whose ability needs no comment. The pleasing capability and personality of Antonio Moreno.

HATE

October 1978

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the *Magnum size*



"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

NEW GERMAN PRISON CAMP.

American Prisoner of War.

Basstatt, Baden, has been designated by the German War Ministry as the central camp for American prisoners of war. The camp is situated at a point where the Rhine valley reaches the outer fringes of the Black Forest, near Baden-Baden.

At present about 1,000 Americans are interned in this camp, several hundred of whom were in the fighting that has been going on since July 15. Sergeant Edgar M. Halybarton, of Stony Point, N. C. has been elected their captain. He is a regular army man, with eight years' service to his credit. With twenty other Americans, he was first interned at the American prison camp at Tüchel, West Prussia. His assistants are Camp Sergeants Wright, Geoghegan, Miller, Upton, Burdett, Payne, Stonino, Moore, Rauch, Harrison, and Bradley.

Capt. O. W. Maxson, of Baltimore, Md., and Capt. Howard E. Kane, of Washington, captured this spring, are both confined in the officers' camp at Basstatt, this camp being entirely independent of that where the privates are confined.

E. M. Roberts, of Iroquois, S. D. who was blinded at the front, is now confined in the camp hospital. He was the eighteenth American to be taken and the first to lose his sight. He was captured on February 9, and was a corporal in the regular infantry and well known as an amateur wrestler. Arrangements have been made to have him transferred to Switzerland very soon.

Charles Morris, 3534 Dearborn Street, Chicago, is the only American prisoner in the camp. The question of employing the camp as a farm and factory hands is being engaged the camp authorities.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 9th November, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned) 81 Tons Mild Steel Angles, 18"-22" assorted as follows:—
29 tons 11" x 11" x 3/16"
14 " 2" x 2" x 3/16"
5 " 2" x 2" x 1/4"
8 " 3" x 3" x 1/4"
10 " 3" x 3" x 5/16"
15 " 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 1/2"

On view from Wednesday, the 6th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Canada's 450,000 Tons.

Ocean vessels having an aggregate capacity of 450,000 tons will be constructed in Canada during the present year according to the estimates. This is exclusive of a large number of small schooners, and includes 59 steel ships of a total capacity of 290,000 tons and 53 wooden ships of a total of 160,000 tons. The Atlantic coast ports are now building 17 steel vessels and 14 wooden vessels; the Great Lakes ship yards, 27 steel vessels and four wooden vessels; and the Pacific Coast yards, 15 steel vessels and 35 wooden vessels, with another order for 32 wooden vessels of 3,400 tons each. The Government shipbuilding programme contemplates a total expenditure of \$40,000,000 [£12,000,000] up to the end of the fiscal year.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Sole Importers
Telephone 220 & 124.

MASSAGE HALL
4 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (DUDDILL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFICATED MASSAGEURS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
17, DUNDAS.

POST OFFICE.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Regu. r. action closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be subscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1 1/2 annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce. The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits and Bangkok—Per VAN WAERWICK, 6th Nov. 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SHI-KIANG, 6th Nov. 10 a.m.

Shanghai N. China, & Japan via Kobe—Per KAGA MARU, 6th Nov. 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, B. Malay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—6th Nov. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu U.S.A. & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—Per ECUADOR, 6th Nov. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 6th Nov. 1 p.m.

Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—6th Nov. 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 7th November.

Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow via Takao—Per SHU MARU, 7th Nov. 8 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Hoibow and Haiphong—Per SONGMA, 7th Nov. 9 a.m.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 7th Nov. 11 a.m.

Straits & Bangkok—Per TAMON MARU, No. 1, 7th Nov. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th November.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per LIANGCHEOW, 8th Nov. 8 a.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per SOEKABATA, 8th Nov. 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, United States, Central & South America & Europe via San Francisco, Panama, Cruz, Balboa, Lima, Callao, Molend, Arica, Iquique & Valparaiso—Per NIPPON MARU, 8th Nov. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 8th Nov. 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUYANG, 8th Nov. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENHANG, 8th Nov. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 9th November.

Java, Batavia, and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TILATIA, 9th Nov. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 12th November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINGAN, 12th Nov. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 12th Nov. 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 5d. 11h. 45m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly over Annam and the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone continues to move eastward, and a shallow depression is indicated over the lower Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 94.1 inches against an average of 80.76 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road.	E. winds, moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamook).	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan).	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. Nov. 5, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vostok	5a						
Nemuro	5a						
Marokote							
Lokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishikima							
Bonin Is.							
Whaiwai	5a	30.85	53	79	n	4	0
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha		29.59	64	100	se	1	0
Shanghai		29.55	66	100	se	1	0
Gumtiff		29.59	71	91	se	0	0
Shang P.		29.56	73	82	se	0	0
Amoy		29.57	73	85	se	1	0
Swatow	5a	29.56	70	95	se	1	0
Taihook	5a	29.55	68	96	se	2	0
Ichang		29.57	66			0	0
Ichang		29.55	68			0	0
Amoy		29.55	75			2	0
Swatow		29.57	75			2	0
Canton	5a	29.56	70	95	se	1	0
Amoy		29.55	73	86	se	3	0
Gap Road		29.51				0	0
Macao		29.53	73	92	se	0	0
Wuchow	5a						
Yantai							
Holbow							
Swatow	5a	29.59			se	4	0
Amoy		29.51	73		se	4	0
Canton		29.50	75		se	4	0
St. J.		29.59	72	98	se	2	0
Amoy		29.56	79	96		0	0
Manila		29.54	79	85	se	2	0
Legaspi		29.50	77	50	n	4	0
Palawan		29.51				0	0
Surigao							
Guam	5a	29.51				0	0
Laduan							

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 5, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloom, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date.
	at 5 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.54	29.93	29.92
Temperature	79	75	79
Humidity	74	86	73
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	4	2	3
Weather	o	c	b
Rain	0.02	0.00	0.00
Highest temp. at temperature on the 4th 75			
Lowest	5th 74		

H.K. Observatory, Nov. 5, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 4th Nov. to 10th Nov.

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 5
5	5	6	6
6	6	7	7
7	7	8	8
8	8	9	9
9	9	10	10
10	10	11	11
11	11	12	12
12	12	1	1
1	1	2	2
2	2	3	3
3	3	4	4
4	4	5	5
5	5	6	6
6	6	7	7
7	7	8	8
8	8	9	9
9	9	10	10
10	10	11	11
11	11	12	12
12	12	1	1

in morning. a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENT

THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS AT MING YUEN GARDEN, NORTH POINT. TO-NIGHT!

Commencing at 9 p.m.

COME & SEE OUR STAR ARTISTES.

MATINEES: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS. Doors Open 3 p.m. Commencing 4 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FULL BOX.....\$15	SECOND CHAIRS.....\$1
SINGLE BOX SEATS.....\$3	GALLERY.....50 Cts.
FIRST CHAIRS.....\$2	Soldiers & Sailors half price.

Every adult ticket purchased admits in addition one child free of charge.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S PIANO CO.

MOTOR RIDES (FREE).—The purchasers of Full Box Bookings will be conveyed free of charge from Robinson's by Motor Car, and return each night at 8.30 p.m.

TRAM RIDES (FREE).—Tramcar fare to and from the Circus will be deducted from the price of admission on presentation of tram ticket.

FROM 7.00 TO 9.00 P.M.

GRAND DISPLAY OF DUTCH FIREWORKS (Free.) OPEN-AIR CINEMA (During the interval) (Free.)

VICTORIA THEATRE.

November, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1918

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"THE BIRTH of a MAN"

in five parts.

"SHORTY FALLS INTO A TITLE."

British Gazette No. 474.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

TANK OFFICER'S PLUCK.

Praise From Australian Battalion.

Wherever one goes among the the Australian Infantry who attacked on August 8 and the following days one finds feelings of warm and generous enthusiasm towards the British officers and men who manned the Tanks during those first two days' attacks.

One New South Wales Battalion, for example, speaks of a certain Scottish officer, a slight, pale faced youngster, who commanded one of their Tanks. On the first day, as the battalion was approaching the end of the first half of its attack, it began to be fired on by a German battery which had been pulled out of the gullies in order to fire direct. When the infantry reached the end of the first stage, this battery was still beyond them. The German gunner had left the gun, but there was always the chance that they might manage to get out the battery and do much further damage. The Tank (therefore) went out, and the young officer quietly jumped out and hooked up the gun-tail to the Tank, and brought it in. While doing this, the Tank was twice hit by another gun. This put the Tank out of action for the day.

But the next day this same boy was with another Tank accompanying the same battalion. This day the battalion attacked, and took Framerville in a magnificent advance, which went with a swing from start to finish. But it was noticed that the battalion on the left, approaching the great German dump at La Fleque was in heavy difficulties owing to machine-gun fire from far to the left, where no troops were. The youngsters in the Tank noticed this. Seeing their own battalion going well,

they immediately headed for the machine-gun nest, exactly a mile away, and made straight across the country for a certain chimney of a factory which they saw to be the centre of the opposition, and approached it, blazing away with both broadsides like a battleship in hottest fight. The opposition dwindled. Having seen all right there, he returned and cruised right round the front of his own particular battalion in order to satisfy himself that everything was secure, and then returned home.

The officer of that New South Wales Battalion who saw him told us, he looked positively deathly with the strain of the two consecutive days' heavy fighting inside that inferno. The Australian "digger" is a grand and great-hearted man. There is nothing he appreciates so warmly as real pluck, whether in his own officers and comrades or in those fighting with him.

British Guiana Sugar Industry.

The denunciation of the Brussels Convention is regarded here as the precursor of a preferential system for Colonial cane sugar. The present area under sugar cultivation is only 78,000 acres. The Director of Agriculture estimates that 2,000,000 acres is the possible area, which at a yield per acre of two tons would give the United Kingdom an assured supply of 4,000,000 tons per annum. In order to stabilize the industry sea defence work have undertaken; \$1,000,000 [£200,000] has already been spent, and last week the Legislature voted another \$500,000 [£100,000]. The confidence of the proprietors is shown by the large importation of sugar machinery in order to bring the factories up to date. One estate recently in one introduced 22 roller mills. The labour scarcity is the one disquieting feature of the situation. The Inter-departmental Committee's labour scheme is unworkable, and a comprehensive plan is needed to develop the Colony.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Charles Mantle Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.